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## Degrees of Enmity.

What is this that SAMUEL GOMPERS, in his furious disappointment, is saying about "the enemies of organized labor"? Has organized labor any enemy more

to be feared than a leader who bids it march with him in an attack upon the American courts of justice; who asks it to stand with him in defiance of the American courts' decrees?

Has organized labor any worse enemy than an eager, if unauthorized, agent who undertakes or proposes to dispose by contract at wholesale of the votes of a few hundred thousand free and independent American citizens who have been paying him wages to dignify, not to degrade them?

### Just a Hint in North Carolina.

We note in at least one North Carolina paper, the Charlotte Observer, a faint undertone of warning to the vociferous Bryanites who are tearing the welkin to tatters, for the third time, in their joy and confidence. The Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, down in Raleigh, is rocking the mountains with his exultant bray, just as he has done before, and smaller instruments are piping and squeaking according to their calibre. But the Observer, though it is not at all alarmedoh, dear, not far from it-is of opinion that it will be well to get one's front legs down upon the ground and prance but mildly, so to speak.

It appears there are more than two reasons for sobriety and caution. In the first place the recent struggle over the Governorship between KITCHIN, and CRAIG has left many open sores behind. The fight was fierce, and the defeated combatants are in no mood for sudden reconciliation or for enthusiastic party activity. Then, after the great work of the convention had been concluded most of the delegates took the first train for but all of them worn out; and after their departure the frugal and far seeing remnant got together and instructed for WILLIAM J. BRYAN-a consummation not at all desired by the body of the North Carolina Democracy and deeply resented then and now. Finally the conflict over prohibition made yawning rifts in Democratic harmony, changed friends into enemies, built up bristling walls between once devoted families. and brought Republicans into fellowship with Democrats and vice wersa. What is more, these artificial lines of cleavage and alliance are not so easy to erase, for there is a disquieting apprehension that the struggle may be renewed, and, sad but true to sav, the freedom to drink liquor or the right to deny that freedom to others is closer to the North Carolina heart than are

Mr. BRYAN'S fortunes. No doubt it will all come out right enough along about the end of October. So the Observer says, and so we are constrained to think. But our esteemed contemporary makes no secret of its concern for an earlier adjustment. It is not enough to feel reasonably sure that the billows bequeathed by the ments, being precluded by custom from recent agitation will be smoothed out some time further on. There are prophetic souls in North Carolina, we infer. that will be better pleased to see the bosom of the waters tranquil, stirred only by the prismatic ripples that tell of lasting peace beneath.

# Election Day in Cuba.

This is election day in Cuba, and the new electoral law drafted by the Advisory Law Commission, of which Colonel E. H. CROWDER, U. S. A., is President, will have its first test. The Cuban people will also be on trial, and their behavior ought to be exemplary, for there has been a careful registration based upon the Olmsted census and great pains have been taken to eliminate the Rural Guard as a political factor. The process began with the advent of the Provisional Government, which investigated and verified a charge that the Rural Guard had become a political agency during the Palma Administration, and at once proceeded to reorganize the guard and confine it to its peace duties. With army officers who have no personal interest in the elections acting as provincial governors, and with the municipal police, the constabulary and in the last resort the army of occupation to preserve order, the elections, which are for provisional and municipal officers, should be an object lesson to the Cuban

The original plan of the Peace Commission, composed of Secretary TAFT and Assistant Secretary of State ROBERT BACON, contemplated the holding of elections on January 1, 1907, under the provisions of an electoral law to be prepared by a non-partisan commission.

people.

tion. It was of the utmost importance that any election to be held under the law should be postponed until a full and fair registration was made. This proceeding necessitated a new census. the elections were put off indefinitely. When Secretary TAFT visited Cuba again in April, 1907, he conferred with the national committees of the several parties and addressed a letter to Governor Magoon in which he recommended that "the wisest course is to hold a preliminary election to test the electoral law and to test the tranquillity of the country." The census was taken in October and November, 1907, and in December Governor Magoon was of opinion that the provincial and municipal elections could be held in April or May of the following year. But as the spring of the year is devoted to harvesting the sugar and tobacco crops the time would not have been propitious for an election and

it was wisely postponed until August 1. Parties are easily born in Cuba and party ties are not very binding. The Moderates, whom President PALMA decided to associate himself with after posing as a non-partisan, doubtless with the best intentions, have ceased to exist as an organization. The Liberals, who opposed the Moderates under the Palma Administration, split with its fall into two factions called the Miguelistas and Zayistas after their leaders. Another party, composite in its formation, the Conservatives, was made necessary by of Josa Miguel Gomez and Senator ZAYAS. This party and these two factions of the Liberal party are appealing to the Cuban people for their suffrages to-day.

### The Nicotian Age.

A new question is presented for the consideration of sociologists. A large part of the country has been swept by a wave of prohibition of traffic in intoxicating liquors. It is alleged though not proved that there is some occult connection between the liquor habit and the use of tobacco. Will prohibition affect the tobacco trade?

Recent years have seen an astonishing increase in the consumption of cigars. In round figures the smokers of the United States burned 6,000,000,000 cigars in 1900 and 8,500,000,000 in 1907, a 40 per cent. increase in seven years. During the same term the consumption of cigarettes has doubled. Taking a longer period, it appears that about 1,000,000,000 cigars supplied the requirements of the country in 1870. Therefore, in a single generation, during which the population of the country has a little more than doubled, the consumption of cigars has increased more than eightfold. In 1870 the consumption of cigarettes was comparatively small. About 5,300,000,000 "coffin nails" were burned in this country last year.

If the present pace continues the twentieth century will go down in history as the nicotian age. The domestic tobacco crop of 1896 was valued at \$24,258,000. The crop of 1900 was valued at \$53,661,000, and the output of 1907 at \$76,234,000. These are values of the leaf as a farm product only. In 1898 the total product was 400,000,000 pounds. From 1900 to 1903 inclusive the average ouput exceeded 800.000,000 pounds. The next four years show a decrease of a little more than 10 per cent. in quantity, but a material advance in total value. The import figures are even more striking. In 1898 our bill for imported tobacco, including leaf and cigars, was less than \$10,000,000. In 1907 it was not far from \$35,000,000. In 1898 we imported 10,000, 000 pounds of leaf tobacco, and in 1907 40,000,000 pounds.

The problem is this: Will thirsty humanity, deprived of its wonted moisture turn for solace to the weed and so still further increase its production and consumption, or will those who are deprived of their tipple by legal barriers lose that craving for tobacco which many good people regard as an ever attendant handmaiden of the Demon Rum? About one hundred cigars and sixty cigarettes besides plug, mixtures, fine cut and snuff, is now the yearly portion for every man, woman and child in the country.

# Lord Cromer's Prediction.

The old age pension bill will become a law in the United Kingdom in the form in which it passed the House of Commons, although the Lords have proposed some amendments to the measure They will not insist upon the amendamending money bills, but that fact did not prevent Lord LANSDOWNE Lord ROSEBERY and other conspicuous members of the chamber from expressing grave disapproval of the measure. The incident of the debate, however, was Lord CROMER's declaration that Britain's financial resources ought not to be depleted, as they would be by the law proposed, at a conjuncture when the country was likely soon to find itself involved in a European conflict. Much weight was attached to the assertion partly because of the speaker's high authority and partly because of the obvious inference that he could have no other enemy in view than the German Empire. The expediency of allaying quickly the misgivings caused by Lord CROMER's speech was recognized by King EDWARD VII., who forthwith caused it to be announced that early in August he would pay a return visit to his nephew, Emperor

WILLIAM II. Lord CROMER himself was careful to disclaim any doubt as to the existence of the most cordial relations between the son and the grandson of the late Queen VICTORIA. He pointed out, however that in our times wars are due not so much to dynastic enmities or rivalries as to international competition. An individual monarch nowadays, where representative institutions exist, cannot drag his people into a conflict without their own consent; and he can at most only retard the explosion of a long accumulated dread or dislike of a foreign nation. The press is free in the German Empire, and none can have followed its utterances during the last ten years without becoming convinced that many Germans have come to regard England

land, viewed the great sea power of Carthage. As an exporter of manufactures, Germany sees that Britain has the advantage of a long start, and that only by incessant efforts can she manage to take away some of her rival's custom. Germany also came very late into the scramble for colonial possessions and finds Britain the mistress of the most valuable transmarine dependencies and of almost all the strategic points which command the great routes of maritime traffic. There is in a word no doubt that in the minds of a large and influential section of Germany's population Great Britain now occupies the place of national and inevitable antagonist which forty years ago was held by France.

What has puzzled the auditors and readers of Lord CROMER's speech, however, is what undivulged reason he has for believing an outbreak of German dislike of England to be not distant. There is no such reason discernible on the horizon to the ordinary observer. On the contrary the German Empire seems much less qualified for an aggressive move against Britain than she was in the eighth decade of the last century, when up to the Congress of Berlin she could have relied on the good will if not the active cooperation of Russia. Even at the close of the last century, when England was engaged in the South African war, the Berlin Government had an opportunity of interposing with effect and profit, but this it let slip. Now, on the irreconcilable feud of the followers the other hand, Germany has but one trustworthy ally in Europe, namely, Austria-Hungary, for against Britain the Italians could not be relied upon. What basis, then, can Lord CROMER have for his alarmist averment that England's danger is not far away? Is there an anti-British intrigue going on among the European Chancelleries of which the world at large knows nothing? This can hardly be, for Sir CHARLES DILKE is understood to have the same sources of information as are possessed by Lord CROMER, and the former has said that he knows of no ground for the latter's

sensational declaration. One thing is certain, that the comments of German newspapers on King EDWARD's visit to his nephew, which is now near at hand, should prove interesting reading.

### The Ravages of Carnegie in Massachusetts.

In recent years some unkind things have been said of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts. Not long ago that body wrote itself down lower than its most bilious critic would dare to write it. This was the resolution passed without shame by these abject representatives of a State famous historically, rich

and that used to be proud: "Resolved, That the board of trustees of th Massachusetts Agricultural College are hereby authorised and directed to use their best efforts to secure and accept for the college the benefit of the retiring fund of the Carnegie Foundation for

We are not aware that the Massachusetts Agricultural College is of any particular use to agriculture or Massachusetts. Still that State is amply able to pay the institution's bills and to provide old age pensions for its professors. And here is where the inexhaustible vanity and money of CARNEGIE become a public menace and danger, blight public selfrespect and turn a prosperous commuthe use of paying even the paltriest mill of tax when CARNEGIE will provide? For the sake of library buildings town after town has submitted to the humiliation of mendicancy and saddled itself and posterity with debts to build another Carnegie monument.

Now a State, hat in hand, with bated breath and whispering humbleness, asks alms of the great promoter of mendicity. Massachusetts, GoD forgive her, she's a-kneelin'" before "the rest." It is enough to make Faneuil Hall rock itself down and the Unicorn on the Old State House run himself through with his own

horn. It is a pleasure to see the Springfield Republican, which for all its crankinesses and divagations has more of the old Massachusetts spirit than any other journal in the State, lambasting mightily this degrading pursuit of eleemosynary dollars. Gop save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts-from being a pensione in her old age!

Those who would teach the young Filipino idea how to shoot will welcome the nnouncement made by School of an examination to be held on August 26 and 27 by the United States Civil Service Commission for the selection of clerks and teachers to fill the many existing vacancies. Salaries of teachers range from \$1,200 to \$2,000; of superintendents, \$1,600 to \$3,000. Women are eligible only if closely related to men who are holding or have been appointed to teaching positions in the Philppines. Graduates of normal schools, technical and agricultural schools and of colleges are in particular demand. Candidates for appointment may obtain full information relative to the coming examination either from the commission at Washington or from local boards.

A mule mascot for BRYAN.-Yesterday's news. A cat, which like Mr. BRYAN is bound to come back," would be a more appropriate

Some "don'ts" for sea bathers: Don't go into the water at all if your heart is weak, or if of an apoplectic tendency; at one beach on the Jersey shore within the past week two bathers, who should never have dared the surf, were stricken immediately after coming out." Don't go in too soon after eating, and don't launch yourself into the besom of the broad Atlantic with a cargo of alcohol aboard.

Don't forget to wet your head first. Don't get too strong, and don't deepise the humble life line; the next one out is a long voyage off, and places of refreshment are scarce between this coast and that. Don't stay in too long, and don't forget this motto for bathers: "It's better to be sure than sorry"and remember that it is others to whom

I have no politics.—Samuel Gompers. The same Slippery Sam who a few days ago was warning the faithful that the labor union man who didn't vote for BRYAN would have to reckon with his organization.

The presumption of ex-Governor DAVID But its work was laborious and deli-cate and had to be done with delibera-which the Romans, who were mighty on candidate for the Democratio nomination

for President in 1912, must nettle Mr. BRYAN. Especially must be view with impatience this specious statement of a friend of the

upstart:

" Mr. FRANCIS is aggressively a candidate for assume this position during the present campaign because BRYAN has declared that if elected h because BRYAN has declared that would not be a candidate for reclect

And DAVE will soon return from Europe to begin a speaking tour for Mr. BEYAN and cover more territory than any other campaigner for the Nebraskan." This would be so much like the impulsive help Mr. BEYAN gave Judge Parken in 1904 that FRANCIS is likely to be regarded as a sus-picious character by the altruist of Lincoln.

The most popular man in Europe is apparently the Sultan of Turkey, who has been called the Great Assasain and other names of loathing; that is, if popularity is to be inferred from the fact that "seven hundred thousand persons cheered and blessed him" in Constantinople yesterday for the promise of a constitution.

OPINIONS ABOUT GOMPERS'S JOB From the Harp.

Will somebody please get out an injunction to restrain Mr. Gompers from unwarrantably using the name of labor? Will somebody please get out an injunction to compel him to show proof that he has power to pledge the support of labor to any political party?

From the Detroit News. Samuel Gompers essays to deliver this heterogeneous mass of temperament, opinion and ideals soul and body to the support of a certain political party about the principles of which men of the same religious creed, the same union labor creed, the same economic creed can differ widely and yet differ honestly. It is his right to do it if he can. It is within his power to boast that he can do it, even if he cannot. But, considering each workingman as a person who thinks for himself, who has eyes to read and mind to weigh all arguments, who has outlooks and view-points of his own, who is completely the master of his own vote, it is not overstepping the line to say that Samuel Gompers has a pretty big job on his hands.

From the Washington Post. Mr. Gompers is not the only friend of labor in this country, and perhaps not the most influential one. The fact that a voter is a workingman does not warrant the belief that he is incapable of exercising independent judgment in political matters. No American officen, whether a laboring man or a capitalist, needs the services of a leader in order to cast his vote intelligently.

### Why One Old Republican Will Vote for Bryan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Roose velt has cost the country so many thousands of millions and caused the idleness of so many hundreds of thousands that his policies have become intolerable. Taft ought to read again and carefully the parable of the tares and the wheat. If Taft is going to follow the Roosevelt policies, which are so largely the Bryan follies, I will vote for Bryan to drive the Republican party openly to oppose such destructive methods.

A FIFTY YEAR REPUBLICAN. MONTROSE, Pa., July 30.

### The Question of Renominating Governor Hughes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As to Governor Hughes's renomination, the party does not owe it to him. He was elected by other than Republican votes. Let the other party or parties nominate him, as he is so anxious to serve another term. Don't let us have a repetition of what happened in Chicago. Give us a candidate who will get the votes

Governor Hughes has as much chance of being elected as Hearst had, and his nomination would very much jeopard the election of "My Policy Taft."

Ennest Rieder. NEW YORK, July 80.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The statement of Little Tim Woodruff, printed this morning, is awful funny. funniest little "divil" in politics.

It looks to me as if the Demograts had a

chance to elect the Governor this tir is, if Conners and Murphy will permit it. SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 30.

# KEEPING DOGS.

#### The Obligation of Owners to See That They De Not Become a Nuisane

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: Dogs are a to be kept as a protection to life and property, but those who ought to know, officials of burgiar insur-ance companies, say that dogs are practically valueless as guards against thieves: that a thich either avoids a dog, makes friends with it, or gives it something that renders it harmless. In rare ases a dog may save a life, but for every per whose life dogs save they probably kill a thousand persons either by causing hydrophobia, by preenting sleep, by disturbing stek persons, by cau ng injury to the nerves with consequent lowered ritality, which renders people more liable to contract fatal diseases.

Dogs may to some alight extent save property.

out to a vastly greater extent they destroy the most

valuable of all property—health.

If people keep dogs they are under obligation to keep them so that they cannot annoy or injure other people. Dog owners can afford to do this if dogs are valuable as protectors, as some persons assert that they are; and if they are not valuable as protectors it is no hardship to get rid of them.

In the country as well as in the city dogs make proper rest for the nerves and undi impossible for a large proportion of the people, and it is an extremely important duty resting upon authorities everywhere to see to it that those who reep dogs so keep them that they cannot annoy or njure other people than their owners. NEW YORK, July 31.

# Americans in England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE! It is very gratifying to all true sportsmen that no Americans are taking part in the regatts at Henley. If there had been by this time we should have been told had been by this time we should have been told that the stroke of their eight had been deped and that Leander had bored holes in the American shell, and your reptile press would have launched foul accusations against Englishmen of honor. Fortunately, as I said before, there are no Americans there, the participants are sportamen, not heart deep with the scale of hocksters, manuscript. ounders with the souls of hucksters masquer NEW YORK, July \$1.

Not So Unusual as Some Polks Think To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Last evening about 6 o'clock I boarded a trolley car at Twenty-third street for the Grand Central Station, paid my fare and asked for a transfer. When the conductor handed me my change and a transfer he actually said "Thank you!" His number was 1291. Give him a credit mark.

NEW YORK, July 30.

"Marketability." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there such word as "marketability," and is the same a simple it a compound word? NEW YORK, July 31.

There is. It is formed from the adjective marketable" by the addition of "bility." An Expert's Orttleism. Stella—What do you think of the sheath skirt! Bella—It looks like an invitation to mice.

When Polly Shells the Peas. Of all her more accomplished deeds
Let others sing the praise,
Describe the charm of when she rides, Describe the charm of when si The rapture when she plays: Though homelier, I count my theme ing all of these

Surpassing all of these.

And therefore chant with halting rhyme
When Polly shells the peas. nestic is the picture made, And I can understand Why they should burst their jackets the To tumble in her hand.

To tumble in her hand.

Perhaps I am as green as they.

And yield with equal case.

My heart pops also from its pod

When Polly shells the peas.

McLandbungs Wilson.

THE STENDHAL LETTERS.

That great promenader of souls and cities Henry Beyle, better known as Stendhal, was a letter writer of formidable patience; his published correspondence is enormous. How enormous may be seen in the three volumes negly published at Paris by Charles Bosse, the pages of which number 1,886. These letters begin in 1800, when Stendhal was a precocious youth of 17, and end in 1842, a few days before his death. There are more than 700 of them, and yet he must have written many more, probably severa thousand, for we know that Mérimée destroyed nearly all his correspondence with tendhal, and we read of 800 written to a Milanese lady-his one grand, because unsuccessful, passion. But a few of these are included, the remainder doubtless having been burned for prudence sake. The earlest edition of the Stendhal letters appeared in 1855, edited by Prosper Mérimée, with an introduction by the author of "Carmen." The present edition is edited by two devoted Stendhalians, Ad. Paupe and P. A. Cheramy. It comprises all the earlier cor-respondence, the letters printed in the "Souvenirs d'EgoIsme" (1892), some letters never before published, "Lettres Intimes" (1892), and letters published in the first series of "Soirées du Stendhal Club" (1905), which latter volume has been reviewed in these columns. There are also letters from the archives of the Ministers of the Interior. of War and of Foreign Affairs-altogether a complete collection, though ugly in ap-pearance, resembling a volume of Congresional reports, but valuable to the Stendhal

For the first time the names of his correpondents appear in full. Mérimée suppressed most of them or gave only the initials. And, as Remy de Gourmont remarks, a letter wears a different aspect when we know to whom it is addressed, as there is in it as much of this person, whoever it may be, as of the writer. learn who these correspondents were, and there is a general key for the deciphering of the curious names Stendhal bestowed upon them-he was a wag and a mystifler in this respect. His own signature was seldom twice alike. A list is given and reaches the number of 179 pseudonyms. Maurice Barrès, a Stendhal admirer, has written a gentle preface rather in the air, which he has entitled: "Stendhal's Sentiment of Honor." One passage is worthy f quotation. Barres asserts that Stendha never asked whether a sentiment or an act was useful or fecund, but whether it testifled to a thrilling energy. Since the pragmatists are claiming the Frenchman as one of their own this statement may prove

interestingly revelatory. The first volume is devoted to his years of apprenticeship (1800-1806) and his active life (1808-1814). The majority of the letters are addressed to his sister, Pauline Beyle, at Grenoble, a sympathetic soul. With the gravity of a young, green philosopher he addresses to her homilies by the yard. Sixty instructing twenty! He tells her what to read principally the eighteenth entury philosophers; Rousseau, Voltaire, Helvetius, Tracy, Locke-amusing and highly moral reading for a lass of nineteen-and he never wearies of praising Shakespeare. "I am a Romantic," he says elsewhere; "that is, I prefer Shakespeare o Racine, Hugo to Boileau." This worldly wise youth bores us, as he must have bored his sister. She understood him, however, and as her life at home with a disagreeable and avaricious father was not happy, her correspondence with brother Henry must have been a consolation. He does not scruple to call his father hard names, and recommends his sister not to marry for born in Stendhal's city, Grenoble, in poleonic campaigns in which Stendhal served, particularly of the burning of Mos cow and the disastrous retreat of the French army. Related by an eye witness whose style is concise, whose power of observation is extraordinary-witness the description in "La Chartreuse de Parme" of the battle of Waterloo, a description praised by Tolstoy and one that inspired him-thes

etters possess historio value. All Paris and Milan are in the second volume, "The Man of the World and the Dilettante" (1815-1830); while "The Public Functionary - Stendhal was Consul at Trieste and Civita Vecchia-and "Novelist" are the themes of volume three (1830-1842). The friends with whom Stendhal corresponded were Guizot, Thiers, Balzac, Byron, Walter Scott, Sainte-Beuve and many distinguished noblemen and men of affairs. He had friends in London, Thomas Moore and Sutton-Sharp among the rest; and he vis ited England several times. Baron Maresto and Romain Colomb were confidents the latter his biographer. Stendhal with an irony that never deserted him, wrote obituary notices of himself because Jules Janin had jestingly remarked that when Stendha died he would furnish plenty of good mate rial for the necrologists. The articles in guise of letters sent to M. Stritch of the German Review, London, are tedious read-

ing; besides, there are too many of them. As a man whose ears and eyes were very close to the whirring of contemporary events, his descriptions of Napoleon and Byron are peculiarly interesting. At first Bonaparte had been a demi-god, then he was reviled by the young man-because with the Corsican's downfall he lost his chances for the future. He had witnessed the coronation and did not forget that Talma had given Napoleon free tickets to the Comédie Française; also that Pope Plus VII. pronounced Latin Italian fashion, thus: "Spiritous sanotous." As the Em peror passed by on horseback, cheered by the mobs, "he smiled his smile of the theatre, in which one shows the teeth, but with eyes that smile not." Vivid this, though not as eloquent as Heine's famous description. Stendhal tells us that the Emperor had forehead and nose in an unbroken line. a common trait in certain parts of France,

He first met Byron in the year 1812, at Milan. It was in a box at the Scala. He was overcome by the beauty of the poet, by his graciousness. Here we see Stendhal no longer a soldier or a cynic, but a man of sensibility, almost a hero worshipper Byron was agreeable. They saw each other often. When Byron's physician and secretary, Polidori, was arrested by the Milan secret police, Stendhal relates that the Englishman's rage was appalling. Byron then resembled Napoleon, declared Sten-dhal, is his marble wrath. Another time the French author advised Byron, who lived at a distance from the opera house, to take a carriage, as after midnight walking was dangerous in Milan. Coldly though politely Byron asked for some indication of his route and then during a painful silence he left poor Stendhal staring after him as he hobbled away in the darkness, Such human touches are worth any of the letters in which the literature of the day

Ten years later from Genoa-1823-Byron wrote Stendhal, whom he apparently liked, thanking for a notice he had read of himself in the latter's book, "Rome, Naples et Florence en 1817," and also seizing the oppor-tunity to defend Sir Walter Scott against certain imputations of Stendhal's. Supreme master of the anecdote, these letters may serve as an introduction to Stendhal's works, though we wish for more of the tender epistles. However, in "The Diary, the Journal and the Life of Henri Brulard, one may find copious and frank-too frank for English and American taste fessions of Stendhal's love life. So little of the literary man was in him that at the close of his career, when he had received the Legion of Honor, he was indignant because this was bestowed upon him not in his capacity of public functionary but as a nan of letters! The reverse was the case with J. K. Huysmans, who was decorated because of faithful public services when he should have been elected to the Academy. Adolphe Paupe, the editor of this bulky correspondence—and heaven knows how much more material there may be in the Grenoble archives!—fittingly closes his brief introduction with a quotation from a writer the antipodes of Stendhal, the parabolic meteoric Barbey d'Aurevilly, who after celling the correspondence "adorable" adds that it possesses the unheard of charm of Sten-dhal's other books, a charm which is inexhaustible. Notwithstanding this elegence, we prefer the old edition compiled by Mérimée. There is such a thing as too

much Stendhal, although every scrap of

We are glad, therefore, to note in the

econd series of the "Soirées du Stendhal

Club," just published, that the principal Stendhalian—or Beyliste, as some call them-

selves Casimir Stryienski shows a dispo-

sition to mock at the antics of overheated

Stendhalians. M. Stryienski, who has been

is writing is sacred to his disciples.

called by Paul Bourget "the man of affairs of the Beyliste family," dislikes the idea of Stendhal cult and wonders how the ronio and humorous Beyle would have treated the worshippers who wish to make of him a mystic god—which is the proper critical attitude. The most amusing of writers, as well as the profoundest of paychologists, Beyle-Stendhal would have been the first man to overthrow any altar erected to his worship. The second series ollated by Stryienski and Paul Arbelet is hardly as novel as the first. The most important article is devoted to the question whether Stendhal dedicated to Napoleon his "History of Painting" (mostly borrowed from Lanzi's book). The 1817 dedication is enigmatic; it might have meant Napoleon, or Louis XVIII., or the Czar Alexander of Russia. M. Arbelet holds to the latter, as Stendhal was so poor that he hoped for a position as preceptor in Russia and thought by the ambiguity of this dedication to catch the favorable eye of the Czar. Napoleon was at Saint Helena and a hateful King was on the throne of France. Let all three be duped, said himself the merry Stendhal-and in the and he was the dupel That is Arbelet's theory. When in 1854 a new edition of the history appeared it was headed by a touching, almost tearful dedication to the exile of Saint Helenal Stendhal's executor, Romain Colomb, had found it among the papers of the dead author, and as Napoleon was dead he published it. Evidently Stendhal had written several and for politic reasons had selected the misleading one of the 1817 edition. Recall Beethoven's magnificent rage when he tore into pieces the dedicatory page of his "Eroica Symphony" on hearing that his here, Napoleon, had crowned himself Emperor. Quite Stendhalian this, Machiavellian, and also time serving. No doubt he smiled his wicked smile-with tongue in cheek-at the trick, and no doubt his true disciples applaud it. He was the superman of his ove but for a comfortable home. She day, one who bothered tittle with moral actually did both. Edouard Mounier is obligations. His favorite device was a a duty of this kind-supposing of course another correspondent; also Félix Faure, line of verse in an old opera bouffe: "Vengo that an amendment of this kind could be made. It seems to me that something should be done to take this food question out of the prober of souls, in common with such a bourgeois virtue as truth telling?

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA. A Progressive Movement, Julia Ward Howe

Tells Mrs. Humphry Ward. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Julia Ward Howe, the president of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, has to Mrs. Humphry Ward's recent attack upon roman suffrage in America. Mrs. Ward spen four months in America. Mrs. Howe has fived rally knows the American situation better than

any transient English tourist.

Mrs. Ward had written to the Times that the suffrage movement in this country was strong "in the second third of the nineteenth century," but was now almost extinct. Mrs.

Howe says: Nothing could be further from the facts. In the second third of the nineteenth century, as I well remember, the movement was small and unpopular and was the object of unlimited ridicule. It has grown steadily in numbers and strength ever since. The change of sentiment in its favor among

Mrs. Ward laid the alleged decline in the movement to "the organized opposition women." Mrs. Howe says:

The organized opposition among women to suffrage is very small compared with the organized movement of women in its favor. Out of our movement of women in its favor. Out of our forty-six States only four have anti-suffrage associations, and two of these are almost too small to be properly called associations. They anti-suffrage "committees" exist in four States more. There are suffrage associations in thirty-three States and several Territories.

In New York at the time of the last constitutional convention the suffragists secured more than 80,000 signatures to their petitions, the anti-suffragists only 15,000. The woman suffrage petitions presented to the recent constitutional convention in Michigan bore 173,000 signatures. No anti-suffrage petitions were reported. In Chicago not long ago ninety-seven organizations, with an aggregate membership of more than 10,000 women, petitioned for a woman suffrage clause in the new city charter, while only one small organization of women petitioned against it. In Maine, lowa, Kansas—in short, in every State where petitions for suffrage and remonstrances against it have been sent to the Legislature the petitioners have sleavays outnumbered them fifty or one hundred 40 one. On the only occasion when the Government took an official referendum among women on the subject (in Massachusette in 1806) the women's vote was in favor of suffrage twenty-dwy to one. In On the only occasion when the Government took an official referendum among women on the subject (in Massachusetts in 1965) the women's vote was in favor of suffrage twenty-dye to one. In America most women are as yet indifferent on the suffrage question, but of those who take any lively interest in it either way the great majority are in favor. This has been demonstrated wherever the matter has been brought to a test.

Few women now living have been able to watch the progress of the suffrage movament through as long a course of years as Mrs. Howe, and her observations as to its growth ought to carry much weight.

DORCHESTER, Mass., July 30.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Ser: I find in Boston they say: "Take the 'lectric'; in Phila-delphia, "Take a trolley," and in New York, "Tyke a cab." Why is this thus? P. R. HAWLEY. PHILADELPHIA, July 81. New Hampshire Vital Statistics

From the Keens Sentinel.

A cow belonging to H. A. Davis gave birth to a

Sports are beneficial because of the nulation they excite. o emulate a Marathon runnert

The Allegory of Golf. Knicker-Golf is a politician's game. Bocker-Yes, it consists of getting in and out

Talk and Money. Knicker-Oral betting is allowable.

Booker-Well, that's all many a man's

## LABOR IN POLITICS.

## Criticism, Cander and Good Sense From a Distinguished Trades Unionist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: ditorial appears in the issue of July 30 entitled "Compers as Destroyer." Though an ardent admirer of THE SUN and under a debt of gratitude for the benefits I have received rom the reading of its inimitable diction, am constrained to take exception to the arti listorted and the deductions of the writer are at variance with the facts.

I may state that an article on Mr. Gompers's position in the political arens appeared in the pages of THE SUN. written by me, which was the first criticism that appeared on his policies and methods. I was actuated by a feeling that it was fatal to the best interests of labor even to have the suspicion cast that it could be turned over as a negotiable asset to either the Republican or Democratic party, and I believe I am justified in my opinions. At the present time the two parties look upon labor as a mere stepping stone to power and prestige, and having secured these turn a deaf ear to the justice and humanity of the wishes of labor.

But the issue which I want to emphasize

is the statement made in your pages that labor voting as a unit creates a situation which tends toward the disintegration of labor. In polstering your arguments you say: "So far as we are aware, the history of labor unionism in this country and abroad records no case in which the attempt to carry out this policy has not resulted in disaster to the organization." If the writer had confined himself to the carry half and the state of the laborated believes he would be institled in the America I believe he would be justified in his assertions, but when he speaks of abroad the facts do not justify the assertion. Does he realize that the greatest force of solidarity in the trades unions of Great Britain is the activity of the labor members in Parliament on behalf of the workers, forcing beneficial ability and sincerity? As long as the vested interests succeed in tagging labor either to the Republican or Democratic party they are safe, since it now resolves itself into a ques-

tion of veracity as to who stole the other's platform and planks. Until such time as labor insists on representation in the councils of our country, Mking as an example the methods of th cess should be a hope and inspiration to the toilers, the trend of legislation will be even

more exacting—a continuous repression of individual liberty.

DAVID MACKAY.

President Central Association of Building ASTORIA, July 81.

## A FOOD QUESTION.

What Would Be the Effect of an Expert Duty on Wheat? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wrote you some time ago suggesting that under certain conditions an export duty be levied

on wheat. I was answered by one of your readers calling attention to a certain section of the Constitution that prohibited such a duty on foodstuffs. Now, as I am not much cially as bearing on exports or imports and the effect of duties on cost and sale price, I would like to ask some of your reader what effect on the cost to the user-the milleran export duty of say five or ten cents a bushel on wheat would have.

I have been brought up in the faith that has taught me that an import duty protects the home manufacturer, yet it seems to me that the home consumer pays the "freight"

every time.
We are told that when we buy any certain article of American manufacture abroad is is superior in every respect to the supposedly and for less money than is asked in the home

market.

As I am to attend a series of meetings at which this question may be brought up and the question taken up as to the benefit, if any, of starting a movement having for its the Constitution that will permit the President under certain contingencies to place an export duty on wheat or cereals. I would like some information or the opinion of some be done to take this food question out of the hands of men who have no further use for it than as a means of speculation. I recognize the fact that supply and demand must regulate the price of any article—that's a natural law of trade—but. I don't see why with plenty at home, because there is a foreign demand for wheat, because there is a world shortage, on paper, the people of this country should be made to pay famine prices for the necessaries of life.

I have been told by men who are practical men in their line that flour sold in the cities of Europe under recognized American brands is as far superior to the supposed same article sold on our market as can be; that the manufacturer, recognizing the fact that the foreign Government would not permit the sale of anything but the article represented, uses his choicest wheat for export, while the home consumer is compelled to take what is left, at the same time paying a higher price caused by foreign demand.

I stated in my former communication that under certain conditions—and no doubt this will apply to this year—France on account of a shortage of wheat would not allow any to be exported. Why will this Government think less or care less for the good of the people of the United States than France for hers I would like to know. If I am always willing to learn, and recognize the fact that I've a great deal to learn; so will some of your readers "show me"?

Mount Vernon, July 30.

## THE PERSECUTIVE SPIRIT. A Catholic Protest Against Religious

Interference. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter signed "Tenth New Jersef" in your edition for Friday, July 24, shows conclusively that the persecutors, or at least the would be persecutors, are not all dead yet. In considering the truth or fallacy of Gioriano Bruno's execution by fire he concludes:

One thing is certain: If Frunc was not burned to death by the Roman authorities, he richly de-served to be, if only on the score of his immoral It is to be regretted that in this day and age we could find any one to indite such a cruel and bigoted sentiment. One might hope that the virulence incident to a day long

past (thank God!) had finally abated with the lapse of time, the spread of knowledge and the prevalence of gentle manners. Had Brune been the vilest wretch that ever in-fected the air he breathed, nobody had any moral right to do him bodily harm for his eligious principles, or his irreligious prin-It is the fault of those differing in faith

ciples either.

It is the fault of those differing in faith that they are apt to minimize the atrocities each party has committed. They will stand to it shere were only hundreds and not thousands that perished in some religious mass sacre that may be under discussion. Had only one fallen a victim to his conscientious principles it would have been too much. Persecution is so opposed to the fundamental teachings of Christianity that it is surely in very perversity that the zealots of both persuasions have fallen into it. The massacres of Drogheda and Glencoe, equally with the horrors of St. Bartholomew and the Inquisition, are foul and ineffaceable blots on the fair page of history, not to be condoned er justified on any pretext whatever.

Then why not "own the corm?" Why not confess that in common with those of other religions we too partook of the spirit of the times—those bloody, brutal, cyael days.

It is proof positive of the divine nature of real Christianity that "has not been driven from the earth by there soul sickening debaucheries in blood; that men have not risen an masse against the very name of the great Nazarene, such have been the crimes committed by His followers. Since we cannot unite in dogma, why not in the spirit of love and the exercise of that infinite patience seconstantly inculcated in the New Testament? Twere a consummation devoutly to be wished. But we can take it out in wishing as long as there are men like "Tenth New Jersey" to keep the ball a-rolling.

Oxford, July 26.

What's the Use? Optimist—We shall soon have the airship. Pessimist—Well, the chaufleur will always taking his friends out in it.

His Emotions. Enicker—What do you suppose Taft feels like? Booker—Like a men praising his wife a first